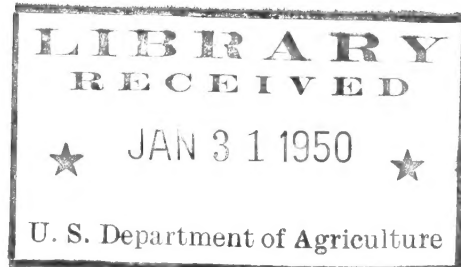


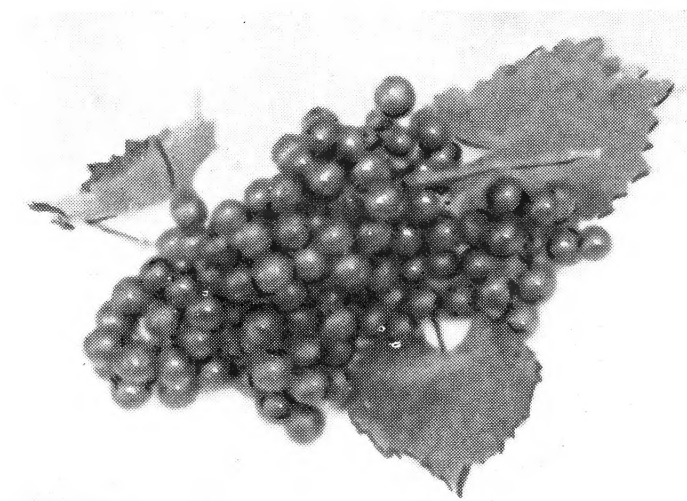
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Muscadine Grapes or Scuppernongs

Catalog and Handbook of
Choicest Varieties



OWEN'S VINEYARD

M. Aubrey Owen, Prop'r.

Gay, Georgia



DEAR FRIENDS:

OWEN'S VINEYARD has pioneered in developing healthy heavy-bearing plants of all the famous varieties of Muscadine Grapes and Scuppernongs suited for growth in the Southland.

More than forty varieties, each with distinct flavor, growing characteristics and maturing period, are in cultivation at Owen's Vineyard. Only selected, well-rooted vines are offered for sale, all guaranteed to be true to name, and to arrive in good condition.

Several thousand seedling plants are being grown in test vineyards. These seedlings will be selected and used in continued breeding work for developing even better varieties than it is now possible to offer. Only one seedling in ten thousand is worthy of propagation. These seedlings are not for sale. Never buy seedlings of Muscadine or Scuppernong Grapes. Seedlings do not produce true to the parent stock.



This booklet is offered to cover general information concerning vineyard plans and culture for the buyer. We shall be glad to assist the buyer in selecting the best varieties for a home or commercial vineyard. Further information concerning Muscadine Grapes may be obtained by writing the address below.

OWEN'S VINEYARD

M. Aubrey Owen

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Gay, Georgia**

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 	GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY ATLANTA, GEORGIA NURSERY CERTIFICATE
	This is to certify that the nursery stock in this package meets the requirements of the Georgia Nursery Regulations promulgated under the Entomology Act of 1937, approved by the Governor March 25th, 1937.
	VOID AFTER JULY 31 1945 <i>C. H. Alden</i> Director of Entomology
	To _____ FROM OWEN'S VINEYARD, Gay, Ga.
PERISHABLE KEEP FROM HEAT AND FROST NO DELAY	

It is required by law that a certificate issued by the State Department of Entomology be attached to each package of nursery stock, shipped, delivered to, purchased, given away, or otherwise transferred.

This certificate certifies that the nursery stock inclosed has been duly inspected by the proper official, while growing in the nursery, and found to be free of harmful diseases and harmful insects, and that the nurseryman has been properly licensed and authorized to propagate and sell nursery stock and has conformed to certain rules and regulations laid down by the Department of Entomology.

Do not buy any nursery stock that does not have a Department of Entomology certificate attached. This certificate is your protection against inferior stock, and against peddlers of such stock.

OWEN'S VINEYARD is cooperating one hundred percent with The Georgia State Department of Entomology and The Georgia Experiment Station.

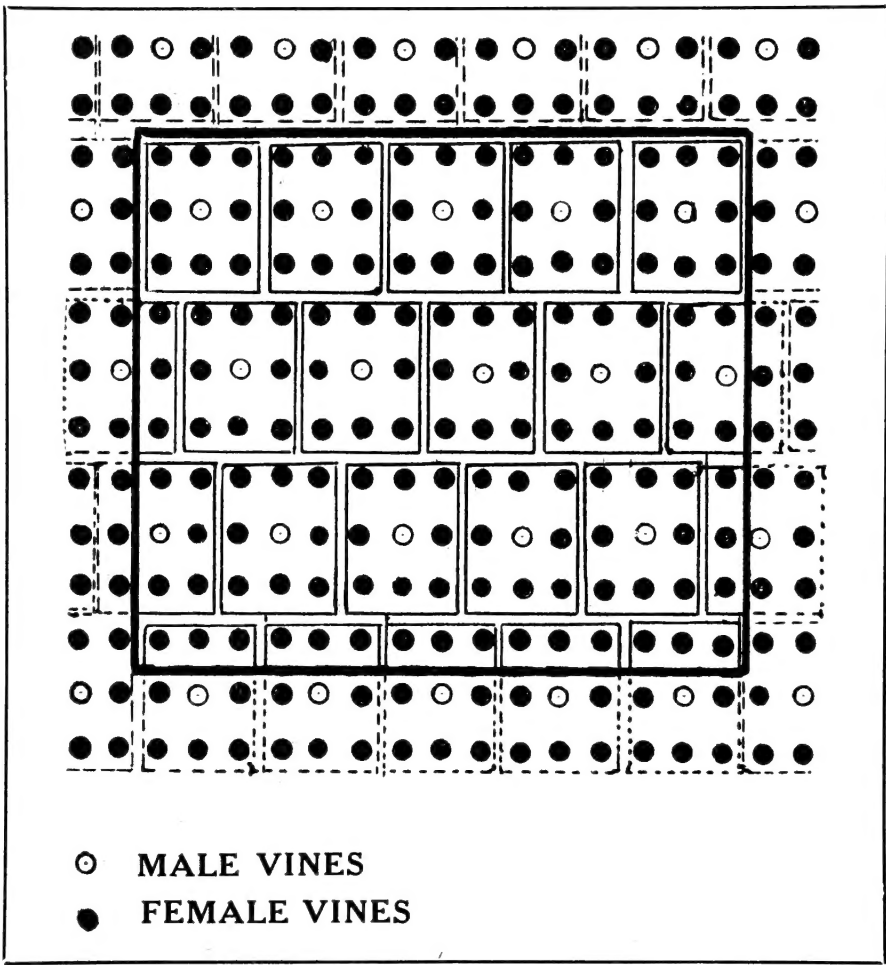
CULTURE

PLANTING TIME—The best time to set Muscadine grape vines is in December or January. This gives plenty of time for winter rains to settle the soil around the roots of the plants. Muscadine grapes may be set any time from November 15th to March 15th, or while dormant. Transplanting vines after new growth starts is not advisable; however, it has been done successfully.

SOIL TYPE and FERTILIZER—Muscadine Grapes are suited to almost any well-drained fertile soil where the temperature does not go below zero degrees Fahrenheit in winter. Fruit grown on red soil will have richer flavor than fruit grown on black loam or sandy loam. Better production is obtained on sandy or black loam. The use of manure is highly recommended, especially the first two years. Care should be used with chicken manure; too much will burn or kill vines. The first-year plants should receive one shovel full of well-rotted manure per plant. Gradually increase the amount of manure as plants increase in size. A ten-year-old plant should receive five or six shovels full of manure. If there is any fertilizer deficiency in the soil, commercial fertilizers should be supplemented. If manure is not available we recommend a 6-6-6 fertilizer. One-fourth pound per plant the first year, increasing this amount as vines mature. Ten-year-old vines should receive two to four pounds per plant. **CAUTION**—Do not let fertilizer or manure come in direct contact with the vine.

PLAN—We recommend that one hundred thirty-five female (bearing) plants and fifteen male plants be set per acre. This requires one hundred and fifty plants per acre. The vines should be set twenty-one feet apart in the row. Rows should be fourteen feet apart. The object of male spacing is to get even distribution of pollen throughout the entire vineyard. A diagram should be

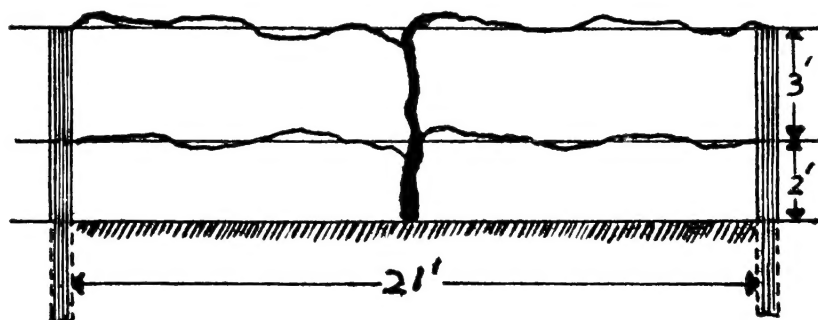
drawn for the spacing of male plants in the vineyard. A simple plan, plant a male every third vine on every third row. For small vineyards we suggest that one male plant be planted for each one to twelve bearing vines. The male to be placed as near the center as possible. We suggest the following plan for larger vineyards:



Male Spacing Plan

Heavy line indicates one acre.
 Blocks of nine vines with the male vine in the center are used throughout the vineyard.
 These blocks may be extended in all directions.
 These blocks are staggered to give male vines in each row.

TRELLIS—The trellis is constructed of wood or steel posts seven and one-half feet long, set two and one-half feet in the ground, and two strands of No. 9 gauge smooth, galvanized wire. Braces will be needed at the end posts. In very long rows braces will be needed at the end posts and in the middle of the rows. We recommend that rows be limited to not more than thirty vines per row. A crossroad should be planned at intervals, being sure to allow enough space for turning tractors or



Trellis Plan and Training of Vine

trucks, etc. In large vineyards it is very important that enough roads be planned. The rows may be set in straight lines or on the contour. The top wire should be on or near the top of the posts. The bottom wire should be two feet from the ground, or three feet from the top wire. The vines should be set midway between posts. The trellis should be erected before the vines are set, or at least by the time growth starts the first year. Vines should be set directly under the wire and in direct line with the posts.

TRANSPLANTING—Vines should be set out as soon as possible after arrival. If the soil is wet, remove the packing from the bundles and bury the roots in well drained soil until permanent location is prepared for planting. It is better to set plants in dry soil and keep watered than to set plants in wet soil and fail to keep

watered. Setting vines in wet soil causes the soil to get hard and the vines will not live as well or grow as fast as they should. When setting the vines, be sure to keep roots moist. The most common cause for loss of vines is the drying out of the root system. Cut off all broken or injured roots. Holes should be dug large enough so that the root system may be spread out without being cramped. Place vines in holes one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery. After the vines are placed in the holes in the proper position, fill holes one-half full of top soil. Water thoroughly. Place fertilizer in the hole. Fill hole level full. Do not mound dirt around the plants. Do not leave the soil depressed around the plants. A straw mulch is very good to retain soil moisture around newly-set plants. The land should be free of weeds and grass when vines are set. Keep free of weeds and grass the first two years.

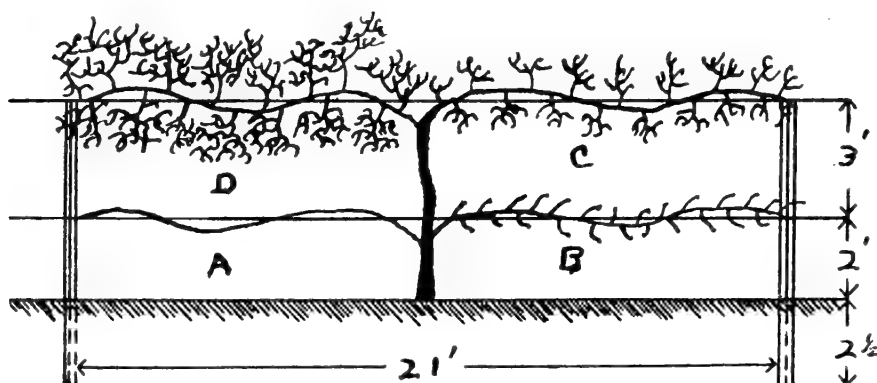
CULTIVATION—Frequent shallow and clean cultivation during the first two years should be practiced. The first two years, low-growing crops such as cotton, lima beans, bunch string beans, tomatoes, or peas may be grown between rows to help defray cultivation expenses. Be sure that all grass and weeds are kept from around the vines. After the first two years the vineyard should not be cultivated as clean. Enough cultivation to keep weeds and grass under control should be practiced. Crops should not be planted between rows after the second year. **NEVER CULTIVATE DEEP AT ANY TIME.** The disc harrow is best for cultivating mature vineyards. The discs or other plows should not cut more than three inches deep. Enough weeds and grass should be left on the land to control soil erosion in mature vineyards. The use of some good winter legume, especially the clovers, is recommended. Another good winter cover crop is rye, to be disked in green.

AGE OF BEARING—If good care is given the vines they should produce a few bunches of fruit the second year, and increase in production up to the ninth or tenth year, when vines reach maturity. A fair crop may be expected the fourth or fifth year, depending on the attention the vines have had. Muscadine grapes reach maturity at around ten years and bear regularly for forty or fifty years or even longer. Vines one hundred years old are quite common. There is a record of one vine more than three hundred and fifty years old. The attention given the vines the first two years sometimes determines the production in future years. A little extra attention while the vines are young will bring extra production in later years.

HARVESTING—Most Muscadine varieties may be harvested by spreading sheets under the vines and shaking the fruit from the vines. This method is not generally satisfactory. There is too much damaged fruit and trash. Picking the bunches by hand is recommended for harvesting fruit for the fresh fruit market. Shelling the berries by hand into a bucket or basket is best for fruit harvested for the wine market or for making unfermented grape juice. Fruit harvested by the shaking method is acceptable to the wine markets if the trash is removed. Some varieties may be harvested as much as three days before being delivered to the wine markets if stored in cool shade and given cross ventilation. All fruit should be delivered with as little delay as possible. Fruit should be used immediately after picking in making unfermented juice.

PRUNING and TRAINING—The best time to prune Muscadine grape vines is as soon as frost knocks the leaves off. Bleeding results if vines are pruned later than December fifteenth. If vines are pruned before the leaves fall some sun scald will result, thus weakening

the vines and making them more liable to winter injury. Some experimental work has been done with pruning after December fifteenth, and up to March fifteenth. This late pruning is not generally recommended because



Pruning Guide

- A. Showing development of main arm.
- B. Shows development of fruit spurs.
- C. Shows continued development of fruit spurs.
- D. Shows mature fruit spurs.

the result of continued late pruning has not been determined. Late pruning may be used in an emergency. The first two years all undesirable growth may be removed in the summer. This will aid in training the vines onto the trellis. Summer pruning is not recommended after the first two years. Summer pruning may be used on young plants without injury if the new growth is not allowed to become too large. Summer pruning is for training purposes only. The object of the dormant pruning is the balancing of vegetative and fruit growth. All growth should be cut off of the main stem except the main arms that run along the wires.

MALE OR POLLINATING VARIETY

MALE—Male vines are propagated for the pollination of all varieties, both black and bronze. The same male will pollinate both black and bronze varieties without mixing fruit or flavor. Males do not bear fruit, but pollinate the female (bearing) vines which are self sterile and produce no fruit, except when pollinated by males either wild or cultivated. Female (bearing) vines with access to wild males produce some fruit but not good crops. The Georgia Experiment Station tests show that bearing (female) vines more than fifty feet from a male are greatly reduced in production, sometimes as much as fifty per cent.

WHITE OR BRONZE VARIETIES

BROWNIE—Clusters medium, fruit small, skin thin, dark amber, quality excellent; ripens around September 25th. An improved seedling of the Sanmonta. Brownie has the highest sugar content of all varieties.

DAWN—Clusters small, fruit large, skin thick, bronze, quality good, persistence good; ripens around August 26th. A new variety from the Georgia Experiment Station, previously known as 21-30. Dawn, a seedling of the Scuppernong, is very much like its mother in appearance and color. The acid and sugar content are higher than in Scuppernong, giving it flavor. Dawn is also more persistent.

HOWARD—Clusters medium, fruit medium to large, skin thick, bronze, quality fair; ripens around September 15th. Similar to Scuppernong.

LUCIDA—Clusters medium, fruit very large, skin thick, bronze, quality fair, persistence good; ripens around September 20th. Lucida is the largest of all varieties. Single berries are often one inch in diameter.

NOVEMBER—Clusters medium, fruit medium, skin thick, bronze to copper, quality good, persistence good, vine vigorous; ripens around October 1st.

SANRUBRA—Clusters medium, fruit medium, skin medium thin, bronze, quality good, vine vigorous; ripens around September 16th.

SCUPPERNONG—Clusters medium to large, fruit medium to large, skin medium to thin, bronze, quality good, persistence good; ripens around September 4th. Probably the best known and most widely grown variety of Muscadine Grapes. It is sweet with a good flavor.

STUCKEY—Clusters small, fruit large, skin thick, bronze, quality excellent, persistence poor; ripens around September 11th. Stuckey is considered by a majority of the people the best Muscadine for eating fresh.

YUGA—Clusters large, fruit medium, skin thin, light bronze, quality excellent; ripens around September 29th. Yuga has indications of becoming the best all-purpose light variety. It hangs on the vine well after the fruit is full ripe. Yuga has a clear light bronze color, taking a light pinkish cast in strong sunlight and a greenish cast in deep shade.

BLACK VARIETIES

CREEK—Clusters large, fruit medium, skin very thin, reddish purple, quality excellent, persistence fair; ripens around October 1st. Creek has the thinnest skin of all varieties. It shows promise of becoming a very good wine grape. Creek is a new variety that is considered very good by those who like flavor with a tart sweetness. Hangs on vine until frost.

CRESWELL—Clusters medium, fruit medium, skin

medium, reddish purple, quality fair; ripens around September 15th.

DULCET—Clusters medium, fruit medium, skin medium, reddish purple, quality excellent, very persistent, hangs on vines well after the fruit is full ripe; ripens around September 16th. One of the best varieties for fresh eating.

FLOWERS—Clusters large, fruit medium, skin thick, black, quality fair, persistence very good; ripens around October 2nd.

HUNT—Clusters large, fruit medium to large, skin medium to thin, black, quality excellent; ripens around September 10th. Hunt is considered the best all-purpose dark grape. It is excellent for wine, unfermented juice, and all other commercial purposes.

IRENE—Clusters small, fruit large, skin medium, purplish black, quality good; ripens around September 18th. Irene hangs on the vine until frost.

JAMES—Clusters medium, fruit large, skin thick, purplish black, quality fair; ripens around September 19th. One of the leading varieties in the Carolinas for wine making.

LASALLE—Clusters medium, fruit medium, skin medium thin, black, quality good, vine vigorous; ripens around August 29th. A good early variety.

MEMORY—Clusters small, fruit large, skin thick, black, quality fair, vine vigorous; ripens around September 18th. Memory makes good jelly when used a little green.

MISH—Clusters medium, fruit medium, skin medium thin, purplish black, quality good, persistence fair; ripens around September 21st. Mish is regarded as an excellent wine grape in the Carolinas. It is sweet with a good flavor.

QUALITAS—Clusters large, fruit medium to large, skin thick, purplish black, quality good, vine vigorous; ripens around September 13th. Good for table use.

SAN JACINTO—Clusters large, fruit medium, skin thin, black, quality fair, vine vigorous; ripens around September 15th.

SAN MONTA—Clusters medium to large, fruit small, skin medium, black, quality fair, sweet but very high in acid; ripens around October 1st. Hangs on vine in good condition until frost.

SPALDING—Clusters large and compact, fruit medium, skin medium, black, quality good, persistence very good, very prolific; ripens around September 23rd.

THOMAS—Clusters large, fruit small, skin thin, reddish purple, quality excellent, vine vigorous; ripens around September 14th. When eating the fruit it pops with a pleasing surprise. Thomas is one of the best varieties for making unfermented juice. Thomas has a flavor of its own.

PRICE LIST

Subject to Change Without Notice

For well-rooted vines, prepaid parcel post

1 vine	60c
2 to 5 vines	55c each
5 to 10 vines	50c each
10 to 50 vines	45c each
50 to 100 vines	40c each

Write for prices on orders of more than 100 vines

Member Georgia State Nurserymens Association

Member Southern Nurserymens Association

Member American Association of Nurserymen



